

FIFTIETH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR
THE DEAF AND DUMB

TO THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR
ENDED JUNE 30

1907



WASHINGTON : GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1907

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OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTION.

Patron.—Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States.

President.—Edward Miner Gallaudet, Ph. D., LL. D.

Secretary.—Charles S. Bradley, esq.

Treasurer.—William W. W. Parker, esq.

Directors.—Hon. George C. Perkins, Senator from California; Hon. Charles N. Fowler, Member of Congress from New Jersey; Hon. Thetus W. Sims, Member of Congress from Tennessee, representing the Congress of the United States; Hon. John W. Foster, Hon. David J. Brewer, Hon. Francis M. Cockrell, R. Ross Perry, esq., Theodore W. Noyes, esq., of the District of Columbia; John B. Wight, esq., of New York.

FACULTY OF GALLAUDET COLLEGE.

President, and professor of moral and political science.—Edward Miner Gallaudet, Ph. D., LL. D.

Vice-president, and professor of languages.—Edward A. Fay, M. A., Ph. D.

Emeritus professor of natural science, and lecturer on pedagogy.—Rev. John W. Chickering, M. A.

Professor of history and English.—J. Burton Hotchkiss, M. A., Litt. D.

Professor of mathematics and Latin.—Amos G. Draper, M. A., Litt. D.

Professor of natural science.—Charles R. Ely, M. A., Ph. D.

Professor of applied mathematics and pedagogy.—Percival Hall, M. A.

Assistant professor of natural science.—Herbert E. Day, M. A.

Assistant professor of Latin.—Allan B. Fay, M. A.

Assistant professor of history and English, and librarian.—Albert C. Gaw, M. A., D. C. L.

Instructor in English.—Elizabeth Peet.

Instructor in engineering.—Isaac Allison, E. E.

Instructors in gymnastics.—Albert F. Adams, M. A., Elma L. Harvey.

Instructor in drawing.—Arthur D. Bryant, B. Ph.

DEPARTMENT OF ARTICULATION.

Professor in charge.—Percival Hall, M. A.

Instructors.—Annie E. Jameson; Albert C. Gaw, M. A., D. C. L.

Normal fellows.—Edward Lewis Michaelson, B. A., St. Olaf College, Minnesota; Isaac Victor Stone, B. S., Rutgers College, New Jersey.

Normal students.—Margaret Elizabeth Compton, Episcopal Female Institute, Virginia; Winifred Northrop, Nebraska Normal College, Nebraska.

FACULTY OF THE KENDALL SCHOOL.

President.—Edward Miner Gallaudet, Ph. D., LL. D.

Instructors.—James Denison, M. A., principal; Melville Ballard, M. S.; Theodore A. Kiesel, B. Ph.; Sarah H. Porter, M. A.; Clara Taliaferro; Helen Fay.

Instructors in articulation.—Anna S. Gaw, Elizabeth Peet.

DOMESTIC DEPARTMENT.

Supervisor and disbursing agent.—Wallace G. Fowler.

Attending physician.—D. Kerfoot Shute, M. D.

Matron.—Myrtle M. Ellis.

Associate matron.—Mary E. Schenck.

Boys' supervisor.—Charles L. Clark, B. S.

Girls' supervisor.—Margaret Hauberg, B. A.

Master of shop.—Isaac Allison, E. E.

Farmer and head gardener.—Edward Mangum.

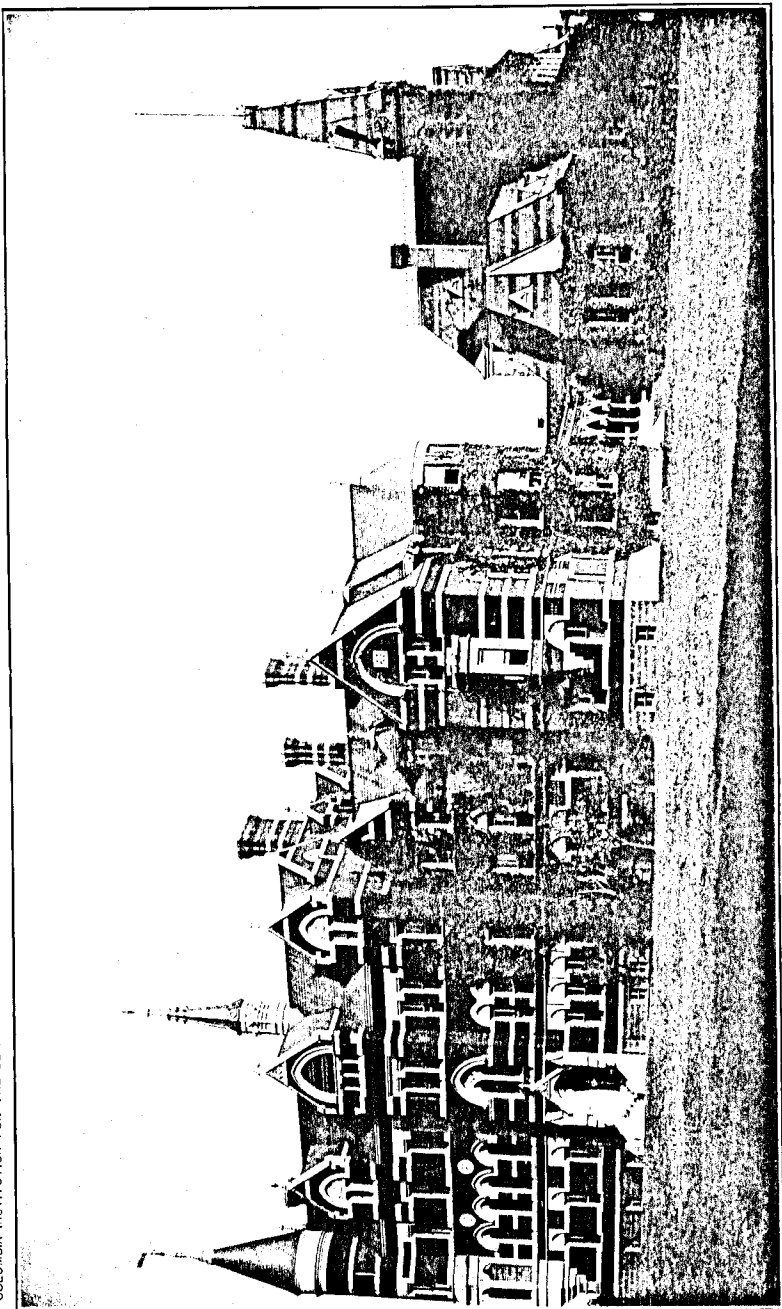
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COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.



COLLEGE BUILDING AND CHAPEL.

FIFTIETH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB,
Kendall Green, Washington, D. C., October 5, 1907.

SIR: The number of students and pupils remaining in the institution July 1, 1906, was 111; admitted during the year, 47; since admitted, 33; total, 191. Under instruction since July 1, 1906, 112 males and 79 females, of which 131 have been in the collegiate department, representing 36 States, Canada, and Scotland, and 60 in the primary department. Of these, 39 were admitted as beneficiaries of the District of Columbia, and 100 were admitted to the collegiate department under the provisions of the act of Congress approved June 6, 1900. During the fiscal year 32 were discharged from the institution by graduation and otherwise.

In addition to the foregoing, 18 colored deaf-mutes of school age properly belonging to the District of Columbia have in pursuance of law been admitted through this institution to the Maryland School for Colored Deaf-Mutes.

A list of the names of students and pupils who have been under instruction in this institution since July 1, 1906, will be found appended to this report.

HEALTH.

Good health has prevailed generally among the students and pupils during the year, and no death has occurred in the institution.

COURSES OF INSTRUCTION.

No important changes have been made in the courses of instruction, but it has been decided to advance the requirements for admission to the college one year, this change to go into effect in 1909. It has been found necessary to make this advance in order that the standing of the college shall compare favorably with that of the colleges of the country. A circular giving detailed information as to what this change will require will be issued during the present year and sent to the schools for the deaf in the States.

CHANGES IN THE CORPS OF INSTRUCTORS.

The number of instructors in the Kendall School has been increased by the appointment of Miss Helen Fay. Miss Fay graduated from our normal department in 1904, and has had three years' experience as an oral teacher in the American School for the Deaf, at Hartford.

LECTURES.

As an adjunct to the several courses of study, it has been the custom of professors, instructors, and normal fellows to give lectures to the pupils and students during the winter. These have been as follows the past year:

Lectures delivered during the year.

IN THE COLLEGE.

The Writings of Charles Dudley Warner, by President Gallaudet.
 Genghis Khan, by Professor Hotchkiss.
 John Brown of Osawatimie, by Professor Draper.
 Man's Ancestry, by Professor Ely.
 The United States Forest Service, by Professor Hall.
 Don Quixote, by Professor A. B. Fay.
 A Few Things I Saw in Europe Last Summer, by Professor Day.
 The Legal Status of the Deaf in the United States, by Professor Gaw.

IN THE KENDALL SCHOOL.

Morte d'Arthur, by Mr. Denison.
 Growth of the United States, by Mr. Ballard.
 Santa Claus's Partner, by Miss Peet.
 General Mercer, by Mr. Bryant.
 Pilgrim's Progress, by Mr. Clark.
 Robin Hood, by Miss Teegarden.
 Ceres, Proserpine, and Pluto, by Miss Thomason.
 The Ugly Duckling, by Mr. Rotnem.
 Amillik, the Dervish, by Mr. Moldrem.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

The receipts and expenditures for the year under review will appear from the following detailed statements:

Receipts and expenditures, maintenance of institution.

RECEIPTS.

Balance from old account.....	\$30. 50
From the Treasury of the United States.....	73, 000. 00
Board and tuition.....	4, 263. 00
Manual labor fund.....	367. 50
Total.....	77, 661. 00

EXPENDITURES.

Salaries and wages.....	\$45, 720. 23
Miscellaneous repairs.....	630. 62
Household and marketing.....	4, 230. 79
Meats.....	6, 072. 93
Groceries.....	3, 872. 18
Bread.....	1, 797. 03
Butter and eggs.....	2, 548. 68
Medical attendance and nursing.....	483. 87
Telephone and electric clocks.....	280. 15
Furniture.....	349. 93
Lumber.....	45. 47
Dry goods.....	529. 45
Gas.....	888. 20
Paints and oils.....	80. 24

Fuel	\$3, 736. 08
Feed	1, 175. 25
Medicines and chemicals	364. 45
Books and stationery	914. 99
Hardware	215. 82
Plants, seeds, and tools	597. 58
Blacksmithing	239. 50
Carriage repairs	180. 75
Ice	621. 97
Live stock	914. 75
Incidentals	199. 90
Stamped envelopes	42. 40
Auditing accounts	300. 00
Printing	286. 89
Lectures	50. 00
Gymnasium apparatus	75. 87
Harness and repairs	96. 40
Balance	109. 63
Total	77, 661. 00

*Receipts and expenditures, special repairs.***RECEIPTS.**

Treasury of the United States	\$5, 000. 00
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EXPENDITURES.

Lumber	\$304. 65
Plumbing and steam fitting	871. 40
Paper hanging	533. 05
Mason work	267. 25
Painting and carpentry	1, 297. 25
Paints, oils, and stained windows	413. 37
Whitewashing	106. 00
Slate roofing	162. 84
Hardware and tools	314. 39
Refrigerator	210. 00
Asphalt paving	519. 80
Total	5, 000. 00

ESTIMATES FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1909.

The following estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1909, have already been submitted:

For the support of the institution, including salaries and incidental expenses; for books and illustrative apparatus, and for general repairs and improvements, \$75,000.

For repairs to the buildings of the institution, including plumbing and steam fitting, and for repairs to pavements within the grounds, \$5,000.

For the maintenance and tuition of colored deaf-mutes of teachable age belonging to the District of Columbia in the Maryland School for Colored Deaf-Mutes, as authorized in an act of Congress approved March 3, 1905, \$6,050.

For the proper inclosure of the grounds of the institution and the grading made necessary by the opening of West Virginia avenue on the eastern boundary of the grounds, \$5,250.

The estimate for the current expenses of the institution is greater by \$2,000 than the amount appropriated for the current year. This increase is felt to be necessary on account of the increased cost of many articles used in providing for the needs of the institution. And there seems to be no probability that the prices now prevailing will be diminished.

The estimates for repairs and for the maintenance and tuition of colored deaf-mutes are the same in amount as the appropriations for the current year.

The estimate of \$5,250 for the proper inclosure of the grounds of the institution may be said to be absolutely essential to the protection of the property of the institution. Nothing has been expended for this purpose during the past twenty years, and the fencing around a great part of the estate is in a ruinous condition and must be entirely renewed.

The removal of the tracks of the Baltimore and Ohio Railway along the eastern boundary of the grounds for a distance of nearly one-third of a mile and the conversion of the space into West Virginia avenue will necessitate a considerable amount of grading on the premises of the institution, and the sum asked for to make these improvements will certainly be needed.

THE EXERCISES OF PRESENTATION DAY.

THE INSTITUTION'S SEMICENTENNIAL.

The public anniversary of the college was held in the college chapel on Wednesday, May 1. Advantage was taken of this occasion to celebrate the semicentennial of the institution, since it was in May, 1857, that the institution was opened for the reception of pupils.

Rev. George F. Flick, missionary to the deaf of Washington, a graduate of the college in 1903, offered the opening prayer.

The orations and dissertations delivered by members of the graduating class were as follows:

The Kansas Prairie, Iona Anne Tade, Kansas.

New Fields of Employment for the Alumni of Gallaudet College, Robert Earl Binkley, Indiana.

The Culinary Art, Susie Dickson, Washington.

The Influence of Ideals, John Harvie McFarlane, Minnesota.

Remarks of the President in Presenting the Candidates for Degrees.

"GENTLEMEN OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS: It is now my pleasant duty to present to you the candidates for degrees. You are aware, as perhaps not all our friends are, that we have two distinct departments in the college—a normal and an academic department. This year there are four candidates for degrees in our normal department. These are not deaf young people; they have all their faculties, and are here prepared to go out and instruct the deaf in the schools of the country. In our academic department we have nine deaf young men and women to present as candidates for degrees.

"But before presenting these candidates I would like to say as a matter of information for the friends of the college that the time has

come for us to advance our standard of admission to and of graduation from the college. The colleges of the country generally have advanced their standards, their courses of study, and their requirements for admission, and we feel that we can not afford to be behind them. We have decided to advance our requirements for admission at least one full year. The details of this arrangement will be made public later, and the change will not take effect until the autumn of 1909, as we desire to give time to the schools for the deaf throughout the country to make the necessary arrangements to meet the additional requirements for admission."

The candidates for degrees were as follows:

Degree of master of arts (normal fellows).

Andrew Olaus B. Molldrem, B. A., St. Olaf College, Minnesota.
 Botolf Jacob Rotnem, B. S., St. Olaf College, Minnesota.
 Alice May Teegarden, B. A., Blairsville College, Pennsylvania.
 Virginia Louise Thomason, B. A., Winthrop College, South Carolina.

Degree of bachelor of arts.

Robert Earl Binkley, Indiana.
 Susie Dickson, Washington.
 George Henry Faupel, Maryland.
 Frank Clark Horton, Colorado.
 John Harvie McFarlane, Minnesota.
 Iona Anne Tade, Kansas.
 May Thornton, Kansas.

Degree of bachelor of philosophy.

Warren James Hoverstick, Ohio.
 Alvah Musick Rasnick, Virginia.

After the presentation of candidates for degrees, in introducing Mr. Denison, President Gallaudet said:

"In the month of May, fifty years ago, I was called to Washington to organize this institution. A part of my duty at that time was to secure a capable instructor of the deaf to assist me in beginning my work.

"During the year before, while teaching in the school at Hartford, I had made the acquaintance of a young man just out of his teens, about to graduate from the high class of that school. This young man went to Michigan and taught a year, and when I found myself in need of a teacher I invited him to come to Washington to be my first associate in organizing the school. He has continued in that office and has now for many years been the principal of our Kendall School. He has prepared one hundred applicants for admission to our college in the high class of the Kendall School, which you understand is the preparatory school of this institution.

"I am sure we shall all be glad to hear a few words by way of reminiscence from Mr. Denison."

Address by Principal Denison, of the Kendall School.

"Memory goes back, as I stand here, to a day in June fifty years ago, when I was called upon to make a short address at the laying of the corner stone of the State Institution for the Deaf at Flint, Mich. Of the address itself, probably the less said the better. I mention it only to recall that in closing I bade farewell to the scenes of my first year's experience as a teacher of the deaf, for I had accepted an invitation from the youngest son of the Gallaudet of *that day* to assist him in the labors of establishing a school for the deaf in the District of Columbia.

"To my youthful imagination Washington then pictured itself a queen among cities, with noble avenues and stately edifices, and surrounded in its suburbs by park-like expanses where imposing manor houses showed at the end of winding ways, enthroned on terraces, and half concealed and half revealed through clustering magnolias and tulip trees.

"But I felt as we drove from the railroad station where Doctor Gallaudet—but it is strange to use this title 'Doctor' when I think of that day, his youth, and almost boyish looks—had met me on my arrival in Washington, that distance had indeed lent enchantment to the view. The beautiful pictures conjured in the mind of the boy of 20 faded lamentably in the light of reality. Where should have been palaces were negro cabins and hastily built tenements; instead of lordly grounds and well-kept parks were stretches of reedy commons where cows and pigs and geese roamed in search of subsistence.

"As we reached Kendall Green and started to drive through the gateway, something barred our way. Across the roadway, from post to post, a string had been stretched, and on this swung in the evening breeze a great bouquet of flowers. My first feeling was one of gratified surprise to find myself, the latest arrival, the recipient of so charming a welcome. But my companion's laughing eyes and his too evident blushes and the glimpse of a couple of bright faces appearing and disappearing behind the window curtains of a house then overlooking the gate entrance were swift to enlighten me as to my own insignificance. Who these tantalizing and elusive beings were I never knew, nor do I think my friend was ever much more fortunate. Perhaps this much is certain in explanation of the mystery of the presence of the flowers: My friend was young—he was only 20 then—and he had more than his fair share of good looks.

"If at that hour I could have looked with prophetic eye over and beyond the swaying flowers, I should have beheld Kendall Green fair and thronged as it is to-day, with its college halls, its faculty homes, its wide lawns, and its winding drives. Bereft of the gift of prophecy, I saw only a dusty lane bordered by a straggling hedge of osage-orange trees, and a half dozen unpainted houses of wood, one of which we were to occupy with a household of nine persons—five of them deaf children, the nucleus of the future Kendall School and Gallaudet College. Unlike me, Doctor Gallaudet must have 'dipped into the future far as human eye could see' and called up a vision of the coming years.

"In the fifty years since, much has happened in this great world—some things hoped for, many things strange and unexpected. There have been dread portents in unclouded skies, and glad signs of prom-

ise in stormy heavens. There have been great events and wonderful changes. There have been conflagrations, cyclones, earthquakes. There have been battles, murders, and sudden deaths, wars, pestilences, and all sorts of moving accidents by flood and field. There have been sorrows a-plenty and joys a-many. Strange inventions have come to stay—the magic telephone, the whizzing electric car, the goggle-eyed automobile honking up and down the land. Empires have risen and fallen. Men illustrious and insignificant have come and gone. Tennyson has witched the world with his noble poesy and passed over the bar. Thackeray has ripened literature with his wisdom and Dickens has mellowed it with his humor. Lincoln has ennobled and humanized statesmanship. There has been this and much more. Through it all Heaven has been good to Kendall Green. Its sun has ever shone on her, its rains have blessed her, its winds have dealt gently with her, and she has thriven, she has matured, and now in the assured dignity of a half century of useful existence beholds her earlier graduates with hair whitened, cheeks seamed, and eyes dimmed by time point out to their grandchildren the places that knew them of old.

“Recalling, as I do, the time, thought, and effort expended upon the building up of Kendall Green; realizing that its beneficial results in the great scheme of the education, character formation, and social welfare of the deaf have been more than commensurate with the outlay; and recognizing that the whole constitutes a history—consistent, memorable, impressive—a history concerning which I can truthfully use the oft-quoted expression: ‘All of which I saw and part of which I was,’ I own to an indefinable feeling of content—a content unknown to many that have essayed more ambitious rôles on the world’s stage—that a kind Providence has permitted me for the last half a hundred years to share, however inconspicuously, in the work of building up and perfecting this institution. Long may it prosper.”

President Gallaudet's Address.

President Gallaudet then delivered the following address:

“When an institution established for a definite purpose has existed for a full half century, it seems proper that its friends should ask to what extent it has accomplished the objects for which it was brought into being.

“The Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb stands in this position to-day. In the month of May, 1857, its doors were opened under an organization authorized by an act of Congress passed three months earlier. Its object was to educate and prepare for lives of usefulness the deaf and blind children of the District of Columbia.

“Among several public-spirited citizens whose efforts contributed to the establishment of the institution, the Hon. Amos Kendall may be named as the foremost promoter and supporter of the enterprise. He gave a house and 2 acres of ground to the institution, and when these accommodations proved insufficient erected an additional building at an expense of \$8,000, which has for nearly fifty years formed a part of the permanent housing of the institution.

“Mr. Kendall’s name and influence had great weight in securing aid from Congress for the needs of the institution from year to year, in its early days, and he deserves to be remembered as one of its most valued and helpful friends.

"During the first seven years of its existence the institution succeeded in establishing a good school for the deaf children of the District.

"The number of blind children was found to be too small to warrant the continuance of a school for their benefit, only six being in attendance in 1864, and Congress authorized their being placed in the Maryland School for the Blind, in which institution the blind of the District have since been educated.

"In the year 1864 an appeal was made to Congress to authorize the institution to take a step in the education of the deaf in advance of anything which had theretofore been attempted in any country. A bill to authorize the institution to exercise the functions of a college was reported to the Senate and debated at some length in that body.

"Certain Senators ridiculed the idea that deaf persons could master a collegiate course of study. But the arguments of the friends of the measure prevailed and the bill finally passed without a dissenting vote, and a short time later was agreed to by the House without objection.

"Before the close of the session Congress appropriated \$26,000 to enlarge the accommodations of the institution and the College for the Deaf was publicly inaugurated in June, 1864.

"This occasion excited much interest in Washington and throughout the country. Prof. Joseph Henry, then at the head of the Smithsonian Institution, wrote of the incident as follows:

It was an event so interesting and of so momentous and noble a tendency as to deserve to be made a landmark in the progress of deaf-mute education, to stand conspicuous through all coming time; and for initiating which the Congress of the United States, as the instrument of that Almighty Power who cares for all, deserves the laudation of the whole literary and philanthropic world.

"The college commenced its operations in September, 1864, and there were 13 students and 2 instructors the first year. A number of free scholarships were provided by private individuals, but in 1867 Congress was led to adopt a policy which made such assistance unnecessary.

"Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, of Pennsylvania, then chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, had become interested in the institution and had secured important aid for the college. A youth from his district who had become totally deaf wrote to him seeking admission to the college as a free student, he being a poor boy.

"Mr. Stevens asked that his young constituent might be received and was told that Congress had not provided for the admission of deaf-mutes from the States as beneficiaries. In language more forcible than elegant, Mr. Stevens declared that Congress *should* authorize such admissions, and the needed legislation was promptly carried through.

"This action practically nationalized the college, and subsequent enactments increasing the number of beneficiaries to the limit of 100 have made full provision for all who have been found capable of taking the higher education and deserving of public aid.

"From time to time, as the college and school have grown in numbers, Congress has made liberal appropriations for the enlargement of grounds and the erection of buildings, long ago securing at a low cost 100 acres of ground, which furnish ample room for all the present and even prospective needs of the institution.

"The support of the college by Congress has not always been secured without opposition, and it has been urged by a few that it was not worth while to give any of the deaf an advanced education. One of these objectors, who was the leader of the House when he opposed the college, lived to see his own nephew graduate with distinction as a student here.

"Whether the existence and continuance of the college can be justified or not must be determined by the results of its work during the years which are now to be reviewed.

"Forty-six States and Territories of our country have been represented in the college by 815 students, and there have been 540 pupils in the Kendall School. Very few of these have failed to be independent, self-supporting members of society; fewer proportionally, there is good reason to believe, than with those who are possessed of all their faculties.

"A large number of our students are efficient teachers in the State schools for the deaf, several being principals, and more than a few have been founders of such schools. Time would hardly suffice even to name the various occupations our young people are successfully pursuing, but a sufficient number may be mentioned to give an idea of the facility with which they find places in the busy workshop of the world. Architects and builders, editors and publishers, chemists and assayers, surveyors and civil engineers, postmasters, bankers, recorders of deeds, one patent lawyer, a State botanist, fruit farmers, general farmers on a large scale, clerks in Departments of the United States and in the Smithsonian Institution, in custom-houses, post-offices, railroad offices, and insurance companies, assistants in public libraries, artists, engravers, lithographers, and photographers, and last, but not least, regularly ordained clergymen conducting missions and churches for the deaf in many of our cities and large towns.

"It is believed that in this recital of what the young people who have gone out from Kendall Green are doing will be found full justification for the existence of this institution. But the ability to earn one's living in a creditable manner is far from being all that this institution has given to its children.

"One of our college students, stricken by a mortal disease a few weeks before the time of his graduation, wrote to his friends at home: 'It will take away half the bitterness of death to have been allowed to learn something.' Joseph Chamberlain, the eminent English Commoner, seeing this sentence engraved on a memorial tablet in one of the corridors of the college, made it the text of an eloquent address to our students, emphasizing the value of the intellectual life as a source of happiness to them.

"The consciousness of promotion to an advanced place in the world of letters and the intellectual enjoyment growing out of the enlarged range of thought made possible by college training have added to the happiness of the lives of our students to a degree not easily estimated. And those even of the deaf who have not been able to seek admission to the college have had pride and pleasure in the knowledge of its existence, for they rejoice in the fact that to the deaf as a class opportunity is offered to secure the higher education on a level with those in possession of all their faculties.

"During the past sixteen years a normal department has been sustained, which has done an important work for the schools of the

deaf in our country. This department has received each year five or six well-educated young people, not deaf-mutes, and has trained them in both the oral and manual methods of educating the deaf, thus fitting them to take positions as teachers in any of the schools of the country. To this department have come young men and women from twenty-eight States and the District of Columbia and young men from England, Ireland, India, and Korea. Fifty graduates of this school are now teaching; eight are principals of schools; six are members of our own corps of instruction.

"In looking back over the half century this institution has existed it is interesting to note the fact that an unusual degree of harmony has marked its management.

"In the board of directors no serious difference has ever arisen and a unity of action has been the rule, which has greatly promoted the welfare and progress of the institution.

"In the faculties of instruction there has always been cordial cooperation and loyal support of authority.

"The domestic officers also have been untiringly faithful in the performance of their duties and considerate of each other.

"Of the students and pupils it can be said that they have been, with very rare exceptions, loyal to their alma mater, ready to submit to authority, anxious to add to her fair fame by their conduct while under her motherly care and by their several courses in life as graduates.

"Of the many hundreds of youth who have gone out from the sheltering walls of Kendall Green, their teachers have the great satisfaction of knowing that they are living honorably and happily, bearing manfully the burdens that naturally come to them as members of society; many of them heads of families and builders of happy homes and all of them enjoying a greatly enlarged horizon because of the opportunities and training which a generous Government has here afforded them.

"At our first commencement, in 1869, a member of the faculty, then a very young man, made the following quotation in closing an address of congratulation on what was at that time the actual beginning of the full life of the college:

It may not be our lot to wield
The sickle in the ripened field,
Nor ours to hear on summer eves
The reaper's song among the sheaves.

But where our duty's task is wrought
In unison with God's great thought,
The near and future blend in one,
And whatsoe'er is willed is done.

"It may be of interest to the friends of the institution to know that three members of the college faculty in 1869, including the one to whom allusion has been made, and two of the faculty of the Kendall School are still in the active performance of their duties here, permitted by a kind Providence—

to wield

The sickle in the ripened field,

"And

to hear on summer eves

The reaper's song among the sheaves.

"Giving expression to the feelings which naturally arise on the day of our golden jubilee, in the hearts of the alumni, of the students and pupils now here, and of those who have striven to make this place a real fountain of happiness, we return thanks to the beneficent power above for the continued evidences of His thoughtful care which have favored the institution at every stage of its progress; and we recognize with sincere gratitude the unfailing liberality of the Congress of the United States, giving the seal of its approval to our work.

"And looking forward we rely with confidence on the benevolent disposition of the representatives of the nation to carry forward the work they have here begun, so long as there shall be found in our land those 'whom the finger of God hath touched.'

"It will not be permitted to us who have labored here since the early days to travel far into the future. But we have no fear for the coming days of the institution.

"To those who must soon take up our burdens we say with all confidence:

Ye who will fill the places we once filled
And follow in the furrows that we tilled.
Young men, whose generous hearts are beating high,
We who are old and are about to die,
Salute you, hail you, take your hands in ours,
And crown you with our welcome as with flowers.

"And yet we will not anticipate the sad day of parting, but rather cherish the hope that there may still remain to us some years of usefulness in the field of labor that has been so dear to us.

"We will not—

Sit idly down and say
The night hath come; it is no longer day.
The night hath not yet come; we are not quite
Cut off from labor by the failing light;
Something remains for us to do or dare;
Even the oldest tree some fruit may bear;

For age is opportunity no less
Than youth itself, though in another dress,
And as the evening twilight fades away
The sky is filled with stars invisible by day.

Professor Fay then expressed the regret of the board and the faculty that Ex-President Gilman, who had expected to make an address, was unavoidably absent. Professor Fay added that President Gilman had on a number of similar occasions been present as the orator of the day, and notably thirty-one years ago, when the college was in its infancy and Johns Hopkins University had just been started, had given the greetings of sister colleges to the college for the deaf.

In introducing Secretary Garfield, President Gallaudet said:

"I alluded a short time ago to the fact that this college had not always secured the support of Congress without opposition. In looking back over the many years that have passed, memory brings to me the names of many who have supported the college from time to time and have broken down opposition to it in Congress. I have already mentioned Thaddeus Stevens, of Pennsylvania. I might speak of Rufus P. Spalding, of Ohio; Henry L. Dawes, of Massachusetts; William E. Niblack, of Indiana; John Randolph Tucker, of Vir-

ginia; Lot M. Morrill, of Maine; Thomas F. Bayard, of Delaware; and James A. Garfield, of Ohio.

"Among all these staunch and loyal friends of the college in Congress, who have now passed over to the majority, James A. Garfield may be named as the one preeminent, for his influence and support were given at times when his championship was essential to the very continuance of the institution. General Garfield often visited the class rooms of the college, asked the students questions, and as an educator took an active interest in the work being carried on; and in Congress his voice was often heard in our support.

"When President, he was on one occasion present on the platform and presided over the presentation day exercises in his official capacity as patron of the institution.

"The graduates of the college and their friends were so much impressed by what General Garfield had done for the college that shortly after his tragic death they raised by private subscription from the deaf of every State in the Union a goodly sum of money and ordered from Daniel C. French, the sculptor, the memorial marble bust which was placed in this hall as a perpetual reminder of their friend and champion in Congress.

"It will go without saying that it is an especial pleasure that we have here to-day General Garfield's son, who in his official capacity as Secretary of the Interior comes very near to the institution, as it is through him that our annual reports and requests for aid are submitted to Congress. I am sure that we all have very great pleasure in welcoming the Hon. James R. Garfield, who will now speak to us."

Secretary Garfield's Address.

"PRESIDENT GALLAUDET, MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I come here with a great deal of personal pleasure because of the many memories that I have in connection with this institution. As a boy I used to be here and learned something of the splendid work that is being done. Doctor Gallaudet has been altogether too modest in what he has told you of the work of the institution during the past fifty years. And I am not sure that he will interpret correctly what I may now say about him and his work. [Laughter.]

"The development of this institution during its fifty years of his service has been indeed remarkable; during all that time the guiding spirit, the one who has been the real inspiration of all that has been done, who has planned every step of its progress, who has aided most those who have been taught here, has been this one man. It is he who has made Kendall Green what it is to-day, and it is indeed most gratifying that in this celebration of the golden jubilee of the institution we have with us to-day the man who really established it and who has made it such a power in the work of educating the deaf. It must be a great satisfaction to him that he has been permitted to see the splendid results of his continuous labors during the half century just closing.

"I have been immensely interested in the orations and dissertations delivered to-day by members of the graduating class. These of themselves give evidence of the good work done in the college; they show that its influence is increasing and is spreading throughout the land.

"Despite the greater opportunities that others may have, you have indeed made much of your own. The development of this college is a notable example of the wonderful changes that have taken place in this old world during the past fifty years. Consider what progress in education there has been; the children of to-day are being educated in a far better way; all over the world they are being led from darkness into light; are having opened to them a vision of things higher and better. They are entering into life with a much better appreciation of its higher meaning.

"Education more than ever is getting to be not mere teaching from books, but the actual teaching of life itself; not the getting of a knowledge of things out of books by reading and study so much as the upbuilding of character itself; it is making men and women appreciate that even the drudgery of everyday life is nothing when compared with what it brings to the one who makes the most of every opportunity. Character is what we make of ourselves; not what is given to us; not what is handed down to us. And so each individual is drawing from the men about him that inspiration for higher life, higher character, and better thought, that he may make his life what it should be before the final record is made.

"And to you of the graduating class who are soon to go forth on your life's work I have but a word to say. You will not find the old world unkind; the opportunities to-day are greater than ever before; better than ever. The prospects for all, as was so well said by one of your speakers, were never so bright as in the present age. Every field of endeavor is ready for the man with skilled hand, true heart, and upright character.

"In conclusion, I can only wish you godspeed and hope that in the years to come, when you return to your alma mater, you will find that she has made steady progress, as in the past, and that the spirit of 'Higher and Better,' which you have taken as your motto, will have led you all in the way to that which is highest and best."

The exercises of the day were closed with the benediction by Rev. John W. Chickering, emeritus professor in the college.

CONFERRING OF DEGREES.

On the closing day of the term, June 19, degrees were conferred in accordance with the recommendations of presentation day, with the following exceptions: Mr. Rasnick received the degree of bachelor of arts, Miss Thornton that of bachelor of philosophy, and Mr. Hoverstick that of bachelor of letters.

Mr. Justice Brewer, a member of the board of directors, made a short address to the graduates.

RESOLUTIONS OF DIRECTORS.

On June 19, at a meeting of the directors, the following minute was, on motion of Mr. Justice Brewer, unanimously adopted:

We, the directors of the Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, speaking not for ourselves alone but also for all those who have been or are now connected with it as teachers or pupils, feel that the fifty years' service of

President Edward Miner Gallaudet, a service coterminous with the life of the institution, calls for a recognition of the great obligation all are under to him for his faithful and successful labors in the instruction and training of the deaf, not only of the District of Columbia, but of the United States and other countries.

The son of the founder of deaf-mute instruction in this country, he has carried forward his father's work and has lifted the standard of instruction above the anticipations of the most sanguine.

Not alone in the matter of teaching has the influence of President Gallaudet been felt, but through his personality and character he has largely shaped the lives and increased the happiness of thousands of those who otherwise would have been deprived of much that he has made it possible for them to enjoy.

We therefore place on the records of this institution this testimonial in grateful recognition of what has already been accomplished, and, together with our congratulations for the past, extend to him our sincere good wishes for increasing happiness and success in (as we hope) a long future of life and service.

MEETING OF THE ALUMNI OF THE COLLEGE.

On Saturday, June 29, a meeting the alumni of the college was opened, which continued for three days. The hospitality of the institution was extended to former students of the college, and they rallied, some of them with their husbands or wives, to the number of about one hundred and fifty. Much interesting debate was had at the meetings of the alumni association, and the following points are worthy to be noted in this report:

A resolution was adopted condemning the rule of the United States Civil Service Commission excluding all deaf persons from the competitive examinations for employment in the civil service, and a committee was appointed to take measures to secure to competent deaf persons the right of such employment under the Government.

The committee previously appointed to give some expression to the love and gratitude of the alumni toward President Gallaudet on the occasion of the seventieth anniversary of his birth reported the establishment of a fund to further the interests of the college, to be known as "The Edward Miner Gallaudet fund." It was resolved to make efforts to enlarge this fund into a general endowment fund, and a committee was appointed to devise ways and means.

Resolutions were adopted expressing the great appreciation of the alumni of the generous entertainment given them by the college authorities, and thanks for this and for the indefatigable efforts of the college representatives to add to the great benefit and pleasure which the alumni had derived from the meeting.

MEETING OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF THE DEAF.

Immediately following the meeting of the alumni of the college a convention was held at Norfolk, Va., of the National Association of the Deaf, in which former students of the college took a prominent part. The president of the association was a graduate of the college, and all the members of the committee on resolutions had been students here.

Among many subjects considered and acted upon by the convention the following are of special interest:

Resolved, That, being vitally interested in the problem attending the education of the deaf, we oppose any process of instruction that tends to limit their mental and moral development, and express as our deliberate judgment a belief and confidence in the combined system of instruction as being the most rational, effective, and successful in reaching and improving all deaf children as distinct from the few.

COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.



ALUMNI OF COLLEGE AT KENDALL GREEN, JULY 1, 1907

Resolved, That, recognizing the injury resulting from the discrimination that has lately arisen against the employment of the deaf in the civil service, a committee be appointed by the president to cooperate with a similar committee of the Gallaudet College Alumni Association in its efforts to induce the Civil Service Commission to remove this unfair and undeserved discrimination.

CONGRESSES IN THE INTEREST OF THE DEAF AT EDINBURGH.

An important meeting of instructors of the deaf was held at Edinburgh, Scotland, from July 30 to August 4. The president of the institution and Prof. Edward A. Fay were appointed official delegates by the Secretary of State. Professor Fay was not able to attend, but President Gallaudet was present at all the sessions of the congress, and by request of the committee read a paper giving an account of the existing conditions of schools for the deaf in the United States.

The congress brought together representatives of many countries, and the proceedings were interesting and instructive.

During the same week a meeting of the British Deaf and Dumb Association was held in Edinburgh, which was attended by a large number of the deaf-mutes of the United Kingdom. A prominent member of the association was Rev. Francis Maginn, a former student of our college and now a missionary to the deaf of the north of Ireland.

By request of the association President Gallaudet delivered an address at one of the meetings.

All of which is respectfully submitted by order of the board of directors.

E. M. GALLAUDET, *President*.

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

CATALOGUE OF STUDENTS AND PUPILS.

IN THE COLLEGE.

Alabama :

G. Herman Harper.
Walter D. Bell.
Alton M. Bell.

Arizona :

Ethel F. Eaton.

Arkansas :

Sarah B. Streby.
Ora H. Blanchard.

California :

Golda M. Fitzgerald.
Leslie A. Elmer.

Colorado :

Frank C. Horton.
Mabel J. Jensen.

Florida :

Alice A. Nicholson.
Abbie M. Goff.

Georgia :

Henry S. Morris.

Illinois :

Leo R. Holway.
Frederick W. Schoneman.
Goldie A. Newman.
Iva M. Robinson.

Indiana :

Robert E. Binkley.
Earl M. Mather.
Leon P. Jones.

Iowa :

Walter F. Poshusta.
J. Gertrude Hill.
Luverne S. Byrne.
Melvin Lien.
Ragnhilda Lee.
Effie S. Gifford.
Elizabeth R. Rhoades.
Hubert B. West.

Kansas :

Iona Tade.
May Thornton.
Mazie E. Britt.
Thomas S. Williams.
John Dusch.
Mary J. Gillman.
M. Edetha Williams.
Rose M. Long.
Lulu M. Lewis.
John T. Hower.
Homer E. Grace.
William Schaefer.
George E. Pinto.

Kentucky :

Snowa P. Frost.
Alvin L. Kutzleb.
Chester D. Erwin.
Bryan Shanklin.
Adolph N. Struck.

Maine :

Fannie P. Kimball.
Leo K. Holmes.
Patrick J. Thibodeau.

Manitoba :

Charlotte H. Jameson.
Archibald H. MacDonald.
Archibald Wright, jr.

Maryland :

George H. Faupel.
Thomas J. Blake.

Massachusetts :

Charles A. Malloch.
William Cooper.

Michigan :

Margaret M. Leveck.
Harold Preston.
George Burkart.
Gottlieb Bieri.
George F. Gorman.
Ida M. Linabury.
Inez I. Snyder.
Belle Van Ostrand.
Norman D. McDonald.
Otto Buby.

Minnesota :

J. Harvie McFarlane.
Dean E. Tomlinson.
Frederick J. O'Donnell.
Ellen D. Johnson.
Clarence Sharp.
W. Clinton Jones.
Philip E. Cadwell.
Mary M. Fossan.
Eva Bush.
Petra F. Fandrem.

Mississippi :

Shelby M. Harris.

Missouri :

Irene P. Burow.
Elmer Talbert.
Mary I. Morrison.

Montana :

Robert J. Ryan.

IN THE COLLEGE—continued.

Nebraska:

Hattie B. Ren.
 Mary Smrha.
 Helen Northrop.
 Anna V. Johnson.
 Maude E. Roath.
 James Morehouse.

New Jersey:

Morton H. Henry.

New York:

Louise E. Turner.
 Arthur B. Dillon.
 Samuel Cohen.
 Edwin Nies.
 Vernon S. Birek.

North Carolina:

Odie W. Underhill.
 Mittie H. Parker.
 Emma L. Pike.
 George H. Bailey.
 Virgie Haywood.
 Charles E. Jones.
 Harley Brendall.

North Dakota:

Lindeman J. Bull.
 Gilbert J. Isackson.
 Carl Anderson.
 Olga Anderson.

Oklahoma:

Merrill E. Stover.

Oregon:

Bird L. Craven.
 Emery E. Vinson.
 Harry Gardner.

Ohio:

Warren Hoverstick.
 Winifred M. Jones.
 Alice G. Neldon.
 Roy B. Conkling.
 William N. Toomey.
 Joseph B. Arnold.

Pennsylvania:

Charles L. Clark.
 Francis M. Holliday.
 Philip R. Schroedel.

Rhode Island:

Moses Goldonofsky.

Scotland:

Angus C. McInnes.

South Dakota:

Jessie A. Beardsley.

Texas:

Willie L. Kilgore.
 Robert L. Davis.
 Rosa H. Bendele.
 Mary B. Sharp.
 Thomas L. Anderson.

Virginia:

Alvah M. Rasnick.
 Leonard B. Brushwood.
 Grace B. Fortner.
 Louise E. Hubbard.

Washington:

Susie Dickson.
 Bertha Thiessen.
 Alice S. Hammond.

Wisconsin:

Milo E. Hodge.

Wyoming:

Baxter W. Mosey.

IN THE KENDALL SCHOOL.

MALES.

Delaware:

Walter Carmean.
 Robert Johnston.
 Arthur Long.
 Lewis J. Long.
 Raymond Webb.

District of Columbia:

Raymond Allen.
 Benjamin Beaver.
 Frank Berman.
 Wallace Edington.
 Morton W. Galloway.
 William A. Gray.
 Frederick D. Hill.
 John W. McCauley.
 John McIntosh.
 James A. Nash.
 Francis E. Ridgeway.
 Joseph P. Riley.
 William J. Riley.
 Sylvan J. Riley.

District of Columbia—Continued.

Charles Shepherd.
 Leonard Stark.
 Joseph Stinson.
 John Streeks.
 Charles Sullivan.
 Philip Thompson.

Manitoba:

Archibald MacDonald.
 Archibald Wright, jr.

Minnesota:

Carl Torell.

New Jersey:

Frank E. W. McMahon.
 L. Roy Townsend.

Scotland:

Angus C. McInnes.

South Carolina:

William H. Lyles, jr.

Virginia:

James C. Woodard.

IN THE KENDALL SCHOOL—continued.

FEMALES.

Delaware:

Ida Ellingsworth.
Cynthia Hearne.
Florence Johnston.
Isabelle Long.
Ellen J. McCabe.
Mary O'Rourke.
Olivia Peterson.
Glendora Taylor.

District of Columbia:

Myrtle E. Connick.
Caroline E. Cox.
Mary E. Blocher.
Maud E. Edlington.
Louise Golding.

District of Columbia—Continued.

Beatrice Holland.
Elsie Hutchins.
Grace G. Kelly.
Margaret M. Lewis.
Ida M. Littleford.
Matilda Maddox.
Annie P. Neitzey.
Virgie E. O'Neill.
Pearl J. Pearson.
Sophia Stansbury.
Laura Sykes.
Effie Thomas.
Alice Woolford.
Florence Young.

REGULATIONS.

I. The academic year is divided into three terms, the first beginning on the Thursday before the last Thursday in September and closing on the 24th of December, the second beginning the 2d of January and closing the last of March, the third beginning the 1st of April and closing the Wednesday before the last Wednesday in June.

II. The vacations are from the 24th of December to the 2d of January, and from the Wednesday before the last Wednesday in June to the Thursday before the last Thursday in September.

III. There are holidays at Thanksgiving, Washington's Birthday, Easter, and Decoration Day.

IV. The pupils may visit their homes during the regular vacations and at the above-named holidays, but at no other time, unless for some special, urgent reason, and then only by permission of the president.

V. The bills for the maintenance and tuition of pupils supported by their friends must be paid semiannually in advance.

VI. The charge for pay pupils is \$250 per annum. This sum covers all expenses in the primary department except clothing, and all in the college except clothing and books.

VII. All deaf-mutes of teachable age, of good mental capacity, and properly belonging to the District of Columbia, are received without charge. To students from the States and Territories who have not the means of defraying all the expenses of the college course the board of directors renders such assistance as circumstances seem to require, as far as the means at its disposal will allow.

VIII. It is expected that the friends of the pupils will provide them with clothing, and it is important that upon entering or returning to the institution they should be supplied with a sufficient amount for an entire year. All clothing should be plainly marked with the owner's name.

IX. All letters concerning pupils or applications for admission should be addressed to the president.

X. The institution is open to visitors during term time on Thursdays only, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 3 p. m. Visitors are admitted to chapel services on Sunday afternoons at 3 o'clock.

XI. Congress has made provision for the education, at public expense, of the indigent blind of teachable age belonging to the District of Columbia. Persons desiring to avail themselves of this provision are required by law to make application to the president of this institution.